GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1926
ANSWERED ON:10.12.2015
Renewable Energy
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Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is mulling to become a low cost production and design hub for renewable energy;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether foreign investments in this sector could dovetail with Make in India Initiative thereby creating jobs on the ground;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the employment proposed to be generated thereunder;

(e) whether the Government has decided to cut emission intensity by 33-35 per cent till 2030;

(f) if so, the manner in which such a plan is proposed to be financed; and

(g) the budget allocated by the Government during Twelfth Five Year Plan for manufacturing of Solar Panels indigenously along with the efforts being made to promote domestic production of the same.

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR POWER, COAL & NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a)&(b): Government has made infrastructure growth a national priority to drive the economy along with manufacturing in the medium to long term period. In line with this vision, renewable energy capacity targets are up-scaled to 175 GW by 2022. These targets, in addition to ongoing incentives under various schemes/programmes, have also led to a slew of innovative actions which, inter-alia, include viability gap funding for solar projects under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), promoting solar energy through organizations under various Ministries and central public sector units providing them with grants, setting up of exclusive solar parks to ensure the ease of doing business for both global and domestic investors; development of power transmission network through Green Energy Corridor project; identification of large government complexes/
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buildings for rooftop projects; making roof top solar a part of housing loan by banks/ National Housing Bank; incorporating measures in Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for encouraging distribution companies and making net-metering compulsory and raising funds from bilateral and multilateral finance and development institutions. These innovative initiatives are aimed at turning India into a hub for generating renewable energy in cost-effective manner as well as manufacturing hub for renewable energy equipments.

(c)&(d): The Make in India initiative of the Government aims to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance job creation and skill development, protect intellectual property and build best in class manufacturing infrastructure and convert India into a manufacturing hub of the world. Renewable Energy sector is one of core sectors identified under Make in India initiative to attract investment − both domestic and foreign- for expanding capacity of power generation from renewable energy sources and also to boost the manufacturing activity and thereby creating jobs in the sector. In pursuance of total renewable energy target of 175 GW by 2022, it is estimated that about 4.50 lakh full time equivalent jobs are likely to be created.

(e)&f): Government of India in its submission to the United Nations Frame Work Convention on Climate Change on Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) has stated to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level. In furtherance of this objective, it is also stated (i) to achieve about 40% cumulative Electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF), and (ii) to mobilize both, domestic and additional funds from developed countries, to implement the identified mitigation and adaptation actions in view of the resources required and the resources gap.

(g): The Government has not allocated any funds during the Twelfth Plan for manufacturing of solar panels as this is a market driven activity. With intent to promote the manufacturing of the components of solar generation equipment including the cells and modules indigenously Government has introduced few schemes where Domestic Content Requirement (DCR) is necessary. Besides, Government also provides concessions in custom duties for import of solar equipments/components as well as exemptions in excise duties.
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